

1850.

fifty Years of Progress.

1900.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

(By Dr. J. T. Kingsbury.)

The history of the public school system in Utah begins in the year 1847. In September, just three months after the arrival of the "Mormon" pioneers into the valley of the Great Salt Lake, Miss Mary Jane Dilworth opened a school in a tent in the old fort. It was a typical backwoods school. Logs served as benches and desks; and lucky was the boy or girl who could lay claim to a scrap of paper and a pencil. But it was a beginning, and that little school laid the foundation for one of the best systems of public instruction in the West. Some wherever a religious body settles in a new country that education of some sort has been fostered. As the Puritans of New England established schools for the higher education, and the Jesuit fathers of Canada opened the Jesuit for instruction, so did the "Mormons" foster education from the

Pratt, John M. Bernhisel, Samuel W. Richards, W. W. Phelps, Albert Carrington, Wm. I. Appleby, Daniel H. Wells, Robert L. Campbell, Hosea Stout, Elias Smith, Zerubbabel Snow. The first meeting of this board was held March 13, 1850. Here a committee of three was appointed in connection with the Governor to select a site for the university, and also to locate places for primary schools. The minutes of this meeting tell us that "subscriptions were forthwith opened, appropriations were made by the Legislature of the State of Deseret to carry on the designs of the board in forwarding the work and the establishing of a 'parent school.'"

"The University of Deseret (or the 'Parent School,' as it was first called) was opened Monday, Nov. 11, 1850, under the supervision of the chancellor and the board of regents. The Deseret Evening News of Nov. 16, 1850, has this to say: 'The "Parent School" commenced on Monday at Mrs. Pack's house in the Seventeenth ward under the direction and supervision of Prof.

could not have the financial support; and above all there were few ready to do work of the high school or university grades. The University closed its doors now until 1867, when it was re-opened as a commercial school under the supervision of David O. Calder. In an old edition of the Deseret Evening News, now preserved in the University museum, we find the following advertisement:

University of the State of Deseret. The chancellor and regents of the university of the State of Deseret respectfully inform the public that a school will be commenced in that commodious and convenient building, known as the Council House, in this city, on the 2nd day of December, with Prof. D. O. Calder as principal in the mercantile department, and Elder George J. Taylor as principal in geography and grammar. This school will form a nucleus for additional teachers and branches of education until it shall eventually, and we trust, at no distant day, be supplied with professors and teachers, in the different branches pertaining to a university in all its completeness—connecting therewith, from time to time, instructions in agriculture and every science and art of use in our temporal advancement.

The mercantile department will em-

by every Legislature thereafter. The Legislature in 1867 made an appropriation, and after a successful run of two years Dr. John R. Park was put in as president of the institution. The university was destined to grow.

Dr. Park, now State superintendent of public instruction, was born in Ohio in 1835, where he took a course in medicine. Two years later he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He then came West and taught school in the State of Iowa. Early in the autumn of '61 he came to Utah and for a while taught in the public school at Draper. After a long trip into California and Oregon, he returned to Utah in '68. From that time up to the present, Dr. Park's interests have been with the growth of education in Utah. Though a man of very scholarly attainments, he was naturally winsome and unpretentious, which won for him the love of all who came under his training. The growth of the university at this time needed such a man because of the political broils now among the people. The conservatism of Dr. Park, however, kept the University free from political and religious influences; and though one of the legislative assemblies refused to vote an appropriation, the school kept on as usual. Under the efficient direction of the new president the institution was soon more fully organized and adapted to the work of normal, scientific, and classical instruction.

In 1871 the University was moved to new quarters in Wilkin's hall on the corner of First North and Second West streets, directly opposite the present University campus. This building was erected in the early days by David Wilkin for a hotel. It was thought to be well located, as what is now the campus was then an emigrant square, where all travelers from the North made their camp. The University progressed rapidly. Among its instructing corps were E. M. Bishop, who was professor of the natural sciences and mathematics; Joseph L. Rawlins, now Utah's senator, and Dr. Karl G. Maeser. Among the students of this period were Horace Cummings, B. H. Young, L. B. Torrance, Mrs. Anne T. Little, L. E. Ritter, Mrs. L. E. Ritter, Orson Howard, Governor Heber M. Wells, and the present head of the institution, Dr. Kingsbury. The writer, while in conversation with Dr. Park a few days ago, was told that President Brigham Young was a hearty supporter of the University, and gave every encouragement possible for its maintenance and prosperity. About the year 1880, the main building now occupied was first opened. It was finished with funds generously given by Hon. Fernan Perez Little, James Sharp, and others. This building will ever be remembered by those who in recent years have been graduated from the University. Many receptions and dances, entertainments and concerts have been given here, and these, with the studies pursued within its walls, will always be a source of fond remembrance.

In 1884, the Legislature amended the charter, giving the University the power to confer degrees, and in 1892 it was changed to "University of Utah." This year Dr. Park retired as president, after having served twenty-three years in that capacity. From this time until 1894, Dr. Joseph P. Kingsbury, the senior professor, officiated as president. In April, 1894, Dr. James E. Talmage was made president, and he immediately assumed the active duties of the office. In his second year, Dr. Kingsbury was elected as his successor.

In the spring of 1894 the University received a handsome endowment from the Salt Lake Literary and Scientific association, an educational organization of Utah. The amount given was sixty thousand dollars for the establishment and maintenance of a chair of geology. Since then this department of the University has become well known, and it has resulted in the collection of many valuable specimens. In 1894 the University received a grant of sixty acres of land on the bench just east of Salt Lake City. It was brought about in this way. Hon. Robert Harkness, who was then chancellor of the University, suggested to Dr. Kingsbury that he walk on to the Fort Douglas reservation and see if there was a suitable location for a University site. This was done and the sixty acres, now owned by the University, was picked out. Correspondence with Congressman Joseph L. Rawlins ensued, and through his work the land was acquired from the government. Two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the last Legislature for the erection of new buildings on this site. They are now all under way and by early autumn they will be finished and equipped with the most modern apparatus, and the University will begin its second fifty years as one of the best and most modern institutions of learning in the West.

Fifty years of work and in many instances, sacrifice, have made the University what it is today. It stands now as the leading institution of learning in the entire intermountain region, and is constituted by law the head of the public school system of Utah. Its future is assured. Utah has a people who have fostered education from the beginning, and as they have increased in number and developed the great resources of our State, so they have grown intellectually, and supported nobly every institution that would carry them nearer in their ideal-truth. The new university has its place in the new century. Its situation is sublime. At the base of the Wasatch range, overlooking the lake in the distance, and one of the most fertile and beautiful valleys on earth, will always be an inspiration to the student and an incentive to work. Then the city in which it is located is the natural center of industry and education for all the intermountain region. Its climate has become a world famous, and the pleasant and healthy surroundings make it a model place for a home. It is the center of the many agricultural and mining industries. To come the leading thinkers, orators, and composers from both East and West. It was destined from the first to be a great and pure city. All these will go to make the University of Utah. Let the present generation of Utahans foster and care for it as seriously and courageously as did their fathers.

EDUCATION.

History will record the nineteenth century, particularly the latter half, as having done more for the enlightenment of the human race than any other similar period of which an account has been written. True there had been some mighty efforts for educational progress before then but it is only during the last fifty years that education has been systematized and made popular with the masses. The free school principle more than any other cause has contributed to the present satisfactory result which is proving itself a satisfactory of nations and the blessing of the world. It has come to be recognized as one of the greatest duties of the State to promote the morality, intelligence and well-being of its citizens by offering them the opportunities of instruction in youth. Education, once extended as an occasional alms, is now claimed as a universal right. Enlightened governments recognized that the illiterate can-

not become good citizens, and that mental development leads to moral and physical improvement.

IN THE WORLD OF BUSINESS.

In presenting a very short digest of business conditions which have obtained or have been developed within the past half century, it must be stated that commerce being concerned mainly with the distribution and exchange of commodities, a powerful, perhaps the most powerful, share in its development must naturally be attributed to the utilization of steam to transportation, both by land and water. This constituted the first great step in the process, which has since gone on at a progressive rate, bringing distant localities into connection with each other, and it was one without which the later steps in the development and extension

statement of the output from 1869 up to 1876, the total being \$30,308,569.

THE GRAND TOTAL.

This, added to the value of the product from 1878 to 1900, brings the grand total up to \$216,389,205.53, and the estimate is rather under than over. Indications of mineral wealth were found in the hills of Utah by the Pioneers at a very early date, but the first successful mining appears to have been done in what is now Tintic district. Charles Crisman, who was running stock down there, found the great Crisman-Mammoth vein, and took out a good many wagon loads of ore, which was marketed at a profit.

THE FIRST DISCOVERIES.

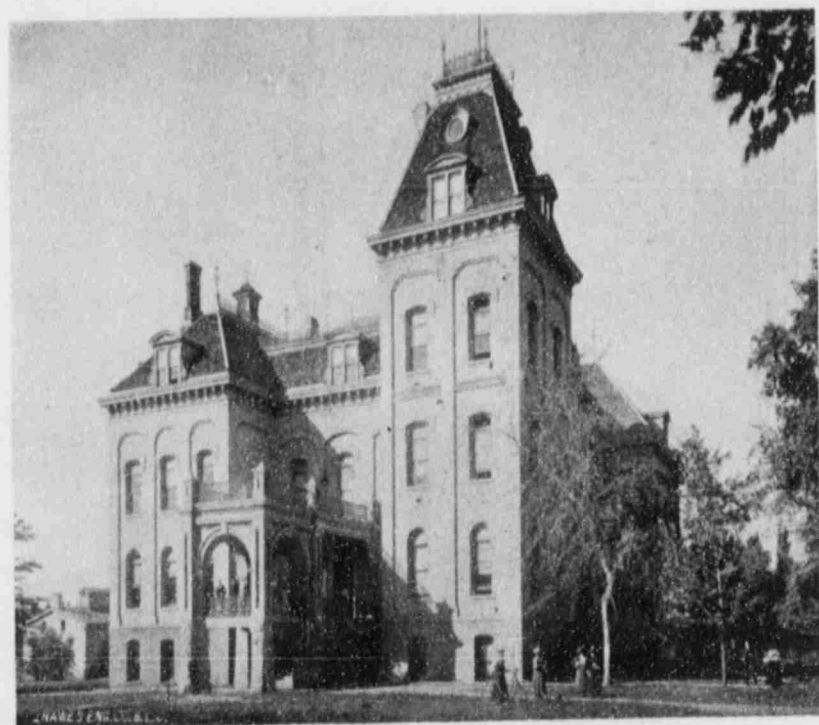
It is frequently claimed that the first discovery of any importance in Utah was made by Mr. Busby in Bingham. This gentleman, since deceased, was herding some cattle in Bingham canyon, and one night while driving a stake to picket his horse, he in some way broke off a piece of outcrop that was almost pure galena.

The Stockton discoveries by Conner's men in 1862 was, it is claimed, the re-

Lamar Mercur mine, which pay big profits, but give out on public statement. Neither does it include several mines that are paying all expenses of operating and placing a balance in the reserve fund every month. These latter properties, of which the May Day is an excellent example, are almost certain to become dividend payers in a short time.

In reviewing the mining industry in Utah, it is almost impossible to accurately estimate the amount of profits that it has paid. There are a great many small properties in the State that pay the owners a snug profit every year, and yet they are scarcely heard of. However, the record shows that the sum of \$37,000,000 has been paid by Utah mines in dividends. Of course 1896 of \$216,000,000, the profits must have been much larger than the dividend record shows and the estimate of mining men is that it has exceeded \$50,000,000.

Utah is on the eve of a revolution in its mining industry. In different parts of the State consolidations of properties have been effected which will enable



PRESENT HOME OF THE UNIVERSITY.

beginning of their advent into Utah. The results of their work are seen today. Brigham Young had in mind a university from the first. After choosing a site for the Temple, and dealing out the "inheritances" to the different "brethren," he next proceeded to choose a spot for the erection of the "parent school." A singular coincidence here. From an old account of a meeting of the board of regents, Brigham Young is quoted as recommending a site on the bench east of Salt Lake for the new university.

Soon after the organization of the provisional government of the Territory of Utah, Governor Young signed an act passed by the first Legislature, incorporating the University of Deseret. This was done Feb. 28, 1850. At the same time, the Legislature which created the charter, elected Orson Spencer as chancellor and the following men as regents: Daniel Spencer, Orson

Orson Spencer. The board of regents have employed Dr. Cyrus Collins, A. M., for the present, who will instruct in all branches taught in high schools. The old Pack house is now the corner of First North and West Temple, one half block east of the Seventeenth ward chapel. Dr. Collins taught but one term, for which he received \$200. Mr. Samuel W. Richards, who is still living in the Fifteenth ward of this city, was one of the foremost in making preparations for this opening, and the supplying of school material. The university, however, was not located until at Mrs. Pack's house. After one term it was removed to the State House, which was known later as the Council House. Orson Pratt, an Apostle, and a man versed in science, was added to the teaching force.

But the regents and teachers labored under difficulties. Crops had been poor and the young men and women were needed in the fields and at home. It

brace the following studies, which will be thoroughly and practically taught in all their commercial relations, qualifying the student to enter upon the real business of commercial life with confidence and intelligence:

Bookkeeping, commercial calculations, penmanship, business correspondence, banking, insurance, exchange, brokerage, commission, jobbing, forwarding, railroading, expressing, telegraphing, photography.

Terms—For full business course, including geography and grammar, \$35.00. Blanks, \$3.00. Hours—For mercantile department, from 10 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 p. m.

For geography and grammar, from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m. During the interval between 1852 and 1857 a board of regents was appointed

of means of communication generally would seem to have been impossible. The utilization of the steam force in manufacturing being regarded as another potent influence affecting commerce, as furnishing immensely increased quantities of the materials, the exchange of which goes to make up a large share of the cost of the product.

Another very powerful impetus was communicated during the past half century by the discoveries of gold in California, Australia, the Klondike and Cape Nome, which, by greatly increasing the supplies of the world's standard money metal, imparted increased confidence to the banking community, and by attracting population to the gold fields added new acquisitions to the world's sources of production. The utilization of electricity as a means of communication, at first within national boundaries, but finally across the once dividing ocean, has been another mighty force in extending and stimulating the operations of commerce. Time and distance have long been annihilated by the telegraph, and today even that means of communication which makes its contracts over the telephone. The construction by Russia of the great trans-Siberian railway, which taps all northern Asia; the opening up of China and Japan to commerce with the rest of the world, a process in which the United States was a pioneer nearly half a century ago, and the successive discoveries leading up to the exploitation of Africa, have all opened new fields for the extension of commerce. Finally, among the great influences powerfully promoting the growth and safeguarding of credit, which economizes the use of the machinery of exchange, thus quickening both the producing and consuming powers of society and which finds no locality in civilization too remote for the exercise of its beneficent agencies.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINING.

Although the great mines of California and Nevada had contributed million upon millions to the world's wealth before the mining industry was well under way in Utah, yet this State is now in the front ranks as a metal producer.

THE EARLY OUTPUT.

The earlier records of the output up to 1875, are incomplete, but Prof. Marcus E. Jones, as a result of much research, has prepared an approximate

suit of target shooting, one of the soldiers breaking off, with a bullet, a piece of rock carrying values.

THE GREAT ONTARIO.

The discovery of the great Ontario, which made the Park City district, was a pure accident. Herman Bulden, an Austrian, and his partner had been going up and down the mountain trail for some weeks without finding anything. One evening he was returning to his camp up the trail, when he struck at what appeared to be a boulder, in his path. He had passed this rock dozens of times before, and it was an idle blow that broke off a chunk, which glistened with metal. After a little development work had been done, R. C. Chambers secured the property for \$25,000 and since then it has paid \$14,000,000 in dividends.

The mines of Mercur, as is well

them to be worked on a gigantic scale, while the cost of extraction per ton will be greatly reduced. The most striking examples of this policy are seen at Bingham, where the Utah Consolidated and United States companies are completing the expensive preliminary work that has long been under way. In the operation of the big plants, electric power is being used and the Bingham properties are turning out copper rapidly.

This is strikingly shown by the official report as to the value of metal contents taken from ores produced in Salt Lake county last year. The gold amounted to \$611 fine ounces, worth \$178,013; the silver 291,501 fine ounces, worth \$290,514; the lead 2,324,731 pounds, worth \$104,362; while the copper amounted to 4,145,028 pounds, which, at an average



OLD COUNCIL HOUSE

One of the Early Homes of the University.

known, were worked for silver for years, and the existence of gold there in paying quantities was not suspected for a long time. The application of the cyanide process to the Mercur ores was the making of the district.

So by degrees new mining districts were opened up until Utah today is dotted with big mines, and the outlook now is brighter than ever before. The Silver King has taken the place of the Ontario, while the Daly-West and other properties have joined the list of dividend payers, which now comprises the following: Bullion-Reck, Central, Horn Silver, Mammoth, Mercur, On- tario, Petro, Silver King, Sacramento, South Swans, Swans, and Utah. This, of course, does not take into account such close corporations as the De-

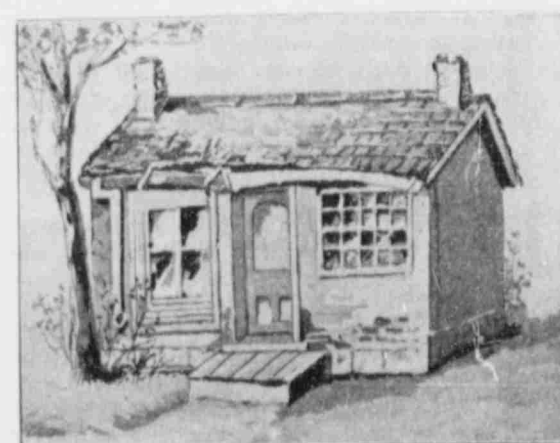
of \$16.67 per hundred weight, was worth \$290,514, bringing the total value of Salt Lake county's metal production up to \$1,234,266.

The introduction of improved machinery and appliances for mining has not only kept the great industry alive during periods of depression, but has advanced it. During one month of last year the transfer of West Mountain copper properties to the companies named, involved mines valued at \$30,000,000, and the directors are confident that the output will shortly pay good interest on the capitalization.

THE DISTRICTS.

The following is a list of the mining districts of the State:

American Fork,	Lucin,
Ashbrook,	Mountain Lake,
Beaver Lake,	Mt. Baldy,
Big Cottonwood,	Mt. Nebo,
Blue Ledge,	Newton,
Blue Mountain,	North Star,
Box Elder,	North Tintic,
Bradshaw,	Onio (Marysville),
Camp Floyd (Mer- cer),	Ogihir,
Carbonate,	Paradise,
Castle Peak,	Pinto Iron,
Cleveland (San- pete),	Preuss,
Clifton (Deep Rush Valley, Creek),	Rocky,
Coyote,	San Francisco,
Detroit,	(Horn Silver),
Dugway,	Silver Lake,
Elkhorn,	Snake Creek,
Emery,	Spring Creek (Deep Creek),
Erickson,	Star,
Fish Springs,	State Line,
Gold Mountain,	Todd Mountain,
Gordon,	Tintic,
Granite,	Tooele,
Grantsville,	Utah (Park City),
Hardscabble,	Utah,
Henry,	Washington,
Hot Springs,	Weber,
Iron Springs,	West Mountain,
Juab,	(Bingham),
Lake Side,	West Tintic,
Leimington,	White Canyon,
Lehi,	(Henry Canyon),
Lincoln,	Willard (Deep Creek),
Little Cottonwood,	Willow Springs,
Lower Placer,	



The Home of the Deseret News 50 Years Ago.



The New Deseret News Building. Now in Course of Construction at the Corner of East Temple and South Temple Streets.